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R N 20/2/2015 No. 1
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 615)

Name of Candidate	SARMEET KAUR BROCA	Registration Number	4268
		Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	20/2/2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. There has been a great deal of soul-searching in India over the fact that none of its universities make it to the top 200 of the World University Rankings. What can be the reason behind such performance by Indian universities on the global level? Is it justified to evaluate Indian universities on the basis of parameters involved in such rankings? What changes are required to improve their performance in the context of global rankings?

   इस तथ्य पर भारत में गम्भीर मंथन किया जा रहा है कि भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में से कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय, विश्व विश्वविद्यालय रैंकिंग के शीर्ष 200 विश्वविद्यालयों में शामिल नहीं है। वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के इस तरह के प्रदर्शन के पीछे क्या कारण हो सकते है? क्या इस तरह की रैंकिंग में शामिल मापदंडों के आधार पर भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों का मूल्यांकन करना उचित होगा? वैश्विक रैंकिंग के संदर्भ में भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रदर्शन में सुधार लाने के लिए किन परिवर्तनों की जरूरत है?

Recently, there has been a massive debate across various sectors over Indian Universities not making for top 200 in global University Rankings. This can be accounted for by several reasons.

Firstly, the availability of quality infrastructure across Indian universities is generally low and even in premier institutes the infrastructure is on lower side as per standards worldover.

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Secondly, the quantum of scientific and socio-economic knowledge generated in terms of research work is abysmally low.

Thirdly, foreign and worldly renowned faculties are rarely invited for teaching sessions and interactions.

Besides these, other reasons such as the one-sided nature of universities catering only to science or humanities exclusively denies them the benefits of being a wide-multi-sectoral educational institutions. The number of foreign students also figures amongst reasons.

It has been contended that ranking

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Indian universities on such parameters is basically incorrect. While the contention is true on grounds of wide nature (multiple subjects) and perhaps foreign students and faculty, grounds such as infrastructure and research are indeed vital.

Indian universities need to progressively ~~be~~ use greater resources towards infrastructure generation and academic interactions and summits. Research work and experimentation has to be accorded adequate importance. Finally, creating an India specific index with factors relevant to Indian scenario could also bring about the Indian perception internationally.

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2. While difference in opinions exist between the State agencies and the Voluntary Organizations, the State recognizes the need to preserve, protect and nurture an enabling environment for the development of the Voluntary sector. Explain in context of the National Policy on the Voluntary sector.
हालांकि राज्य की एजेंसियों और स्वंयसेवी संगठनों के बीच मतभिन्नता है, फिर भी राज्य स्वयंसेवी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए परिरक्षण, संरक्षण और एक अनुकूल वातावरण की आवश्यकता का मानता है। स्वयंसेवी क्षेत्र पर राष्ट्रीय नीति के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें।

Voluntary Sector organisations represent a vital pre-condition for participative democracy. They seek to bring out the interests of diverse quarters and ~~seek~~ demand development for the

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marginalised.

Many times a difference in opinion does exist between the government and voluntary organisations. However, the way policy of the nation on voluntary sector ~~our~~ envisages a duty upon the state to preserve, protect and nurture these organisations.

This is absolutely necessary to ensure a vibrant functional democracy. Giving a voice to dissent and ensuring representation is the key in a democratic system.

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The voluntary organisations often represent the most marginalised sections of society. They bring out concerns over environmental issues and sustainable nature of development. Further, they go a long way to ensure that public authorities are accountable to citizens.

Hence, in view of the dynamic role performed by voluntary sector it becomes ~~a~~ necessary for the state to create an enabling environment for them.

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3. "Healthcare is a right, not a privilege". Should the right to healthcare be made a fundamental right in India? How far can the private sector help in achieving this aim? Comment in the light of debate on the Draft National Health Policy 2015.

"स्वास्थ्य देखभाल एक अधिकार है, न कि विशेषाधिकार।" क्या स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के अधिकार को भारत में एक मूल अधिकार बनाया जाना चाहिए? इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में निजी क्षेत्र कहा□तक सहायता कर सकता है? राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति 2015 के प्रारूप पर बहस के आलोक में टिप्पणी करें।

Health is as vital as nutrition towards wholistic development of an individual. In this context, it is absolutely important on the part of the state to ensure access to healthcare to all.

Universal healthcare and health

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as a fundamental right are ideas greatly associated with vibrant democracies. In the Indian Context, healthcare to ~~the~~ a basic minimum level should certainly be made a fundamental right for citizens.

This issue has recently recieved national attention in the light of the Draft National Health Policy 2015. The policy along with the National Health Assurance Mission meet the idea of provision of health-care which is easily accessible and has a high quality associated with it.

The idea of provision of over 300 essential medicines, free

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diagnostic facilities and certain degree of tertiary care are surely benevolent. Dovetailing the policy with the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to cover the expenses of healthcare would certainly go a long way to providing health-care to the poor and cutting out-of-pocket expenditure on health.

The policy entails a dominant role for public sector at primary and secondary levels and participation of private sector at tertiary level in the form of PPPs. Further, the private sector can also be involved as insurers for RSBY

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scheme to cover for healthcare expenses.

4. Charities and CSR are methodologies through which the rich and the big corporates "give back" to the society, rising above their sole profit motive. In this context, critically analyse the effectiveness of the CSR measures in India.

दान-पुण्य और सीएसआर वे तरीके हैं जिनके जरिए धनाढ्य और बड़े कॉर्पोरेट्स अपने एकमात्र लाभ के उद्देश्य से ऊपर उठ समाज को "वापस लौटाते" हैं। इस संदर्भ में भारत में सीएसआर के उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें ।

Corporate Social Responsibilities were given statutory backing with the Companies Act 2013. CSR entails a way of the private sector to give back to the society ensuring wholistic development.

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~~However, the effectiveness of~~

Certainly, CSR initiatives have been quite successful and have augmented the funds for development at the local level. They have ensured at times that the local people and city reap the benefits of the industrial and commercial activities carried out in their locality.

However, the effectiveness of CSR initiatives in delivering local development is an issue. Several times the initiatives have little to resonate with

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the needs of the local people. The funds are merely trans-ferred to charities and trusts that work in a non transparent manner generating public mistrust. Besides some CSR measures have also been known to cater to the commercial interests rather than public interests or carried out just for namesake with no benevolent intentions of service.

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5. Policies should work not only towards reducing the number of people below the poverty line but also ensuring that people do not suffer from multiple deprivations. Critically examine the above statement in the light of methodology adopted to measure poverty in independent India.

नीतियों का न केवल गरीबी रेखा से नीचे लोगों की संख्या का कम करने के लिए बल्कि यह सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में भी कार्य करना चाहिए कि लोग कई प्रकार की अपवंचनाओं से ग्रस्त न रहें। स्वतंत्र भारत में गरीबी का मापने के लिए अपनाई गई पद्धति के आलोक में उपर्युक्त कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

The methodology ~~app~~ adopted to measure poverty in independent India involves poverty line estimation. Poverty lines have generally been calculated in absolute terms wrt a ~~po~~ basket

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of essential commodities connected to calorie requirements, and basic necessities.

The methodology has been an area of intense debate with several quarters disagreeing on the extent to which the line represents the needs of the poor.

The policies in the Indian context have hence been based on tackling the number of people below the line and uplifting them. They have turned a blind eye on the

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multiple deprivations faced by such people. For eg a person with inadequate nutrition does not have the adequate physical development and hence is also deprived of good health.

Hence, a wholistic index for development of an individual and basic requirements for the same is required to ensure healthy and well-off generations.

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6. "If district and regional councils are keys, then Governor is the master key". Critically analyse in the context of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
"अगर जिला और क्षेत्रीय परिषदें कुंजियाँ हैं, तो राज्यपाल मुख्य या मूल कुंजी है।" संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

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7. The developmental model in India should include rural development schemes that are "demand driven" rather than "programme driven". Examine with respect to the design of various social sector schemes.
भारत के विकास मॉडल में उन ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए जो कार्यक्रम आधारित होने की अपेक्षा मांग आधारित हों। सामाजिक क्षेत्र की विभिन्न योजनाओं की रूपरेखा या संरचना के संदर्भ में परीक्षण करें।

The development paradigm worldwide has shifted from "State led" to "participative" and "inclusive" development. The Indian State has incorporated participative democratic principles in policy implementation but needs to go

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further than this by involving people right at the level of policy formulation.

It has been rightly commented that social sector schemes in India need to shift from "supply driven" and programme based approach to "demand driven" models.

Evaluation and introspection of current schemes shows that output has been achieved but outcomes are ~~ell~~ elusive. For example, the Swatch Bharat Abhiyaan with its stress on rural sanitation and construction of toilets may achieve considerable progress but ~~actu~~ actual toilet usage remains

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low. Another example is that of the Jan Dhan Yojana achieving massive ~~accou~~ banking coverage but no evaluation of actual account usage.

Hence, for achieving the desired outcomes, a ~~sup~~ demand driven and participative approach is the key. Evaluation of schemes and social audits with community perspective and further involvement of local governments in policy formulation are needed. Flexibility needs to be ensured to cater to local level dynamic situations.

It is only by involving communities that problems can

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be addressed, and inclusive development be achieved.

8. The Government recently approved the National AYUSH Mission. What are the key benefits that India can derive from it? Discuss along with challenges that are anticipated in its implementation.
सरकार ने हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन को मंजूरी दी है। वे महत्वपूर्ण लाभ कौन से हैं जो भारत इसके जरिए प्राप्त कर सकता हैं? इसके कार्यान्वयन में प्रत्याशित चुनौतियों के साथ चर्चा करें।

The Indian Government has acted well in involving traditional medicinal systems into healthcare facilities by the recently announced National AYUSH Mission. The mission has several benefits for India -

1. making use of traditional

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knowledge systems to address health issues. It could lead to India developing expertise ~~in this area~~ and being a worldleader in this area.

2. Traditional medicine systems have greater acceptability among people especially tribes.

3. Lesser sideeffects are known for these traditional medicines.

4. Cheaper cost of these medicines

5. Yoga is a way of life. It entails building healthier generations. It is more of preventive healthcare.

Some of the challenges anticipated in implementation are -

1. Lesser ~~an~~ degree of literature

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and standardisation in AYUSH medicines

2. Research to discover different treatments for non-communicable diseases like cancer ~~to~~ needs to be taken up on a larger scale.

3. Export as pharmaceutical products needs enhanced acceptability among other nations worldwide.

4. ~~Need~~ Lack of medical professionals with expertise in AYUSH system

5. Lack of educational institutions taking courses in ~~the~~ AYUSH systems

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9. Though the latest Global Hunger Index report of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) shows considerable improvement in India's hunger index and this is a source of encouragement, yet a large number of people in India remain hungry. In this context discuss if there is need for a National Authority on Hunger Elimination with adequate financial and administrative powers in India.

यद्यपि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति अनुसंधान संस्थान (IFPRI) का नवीनतम वैश्विक भूख सूचकांक प्रतिवेदन भारत के भूख सूचकांक में काफी सुधार दिखाता है और यह उत्साहजनक भी है, फिर भी भारत में जनता की एक बड़ी संख्या अब भी भूखी रहती है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा करें कि क्या भारत में भूख उन्मूलन के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक शक्तियों से युक्त एक राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण की □ वश्यकता है।

"Eliminating poverty and hunger" is one of the 8 Millenium Development goals. While the latest Global Hunger Index shows considerable

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improvement in the Indian scenario, hunger has altogether not been eliminated even at the expiry of 2015 deadline.

Nutrition is a basic need for human development. The nation cannot harness demographic dividend if the citizens are hungry.

The state has acted to ensure food availability via the National Food Security Act and Public Distribution systems. Nutritional supplements are provided by various schemes.

Yet, the measures have been unsuccessful in providing universal calorie intake and more importantly

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at tackling malnutrition.

An institutional structure meant to tackle hunger vis-a-vis a National Authority on Hunger Elimination with adequate financial and administrative powers could certainly help.

While financial powers would enable the body to direct resources ~~at~~ to priority quarters, administrative powers would enable it to holder authorities implementing public distribution systems accountable for leakages and pilferages.

Further, the authority could be given a special mandate to

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effective tackle malnutrition in its various forms in a concerted manner. This is absolutely contingent for the nation as malnutrition has reached alarming rates and threatens to hinder healthy development of the future generations.

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10. Bureaucracy has a love-hate relationship with democracy. As a servant it is invaluable but as a master it can ruin us. Discuss in light of relationship between democracy and bureaucracy in India since independence. Also, examine the ways in which the democratic credentials of the bureaucracy can be strengthened.

नौकरशाही का लोकतंत्र के साथ प्रेम-घृणा का संबंध है। एक सेवक के रूप में नौकरशाही अमूल्य है, लेकिन एक स्वामी के रूप में यह हमें बर्बाद भी कर सकती है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत में लोकतंत्र और नौकरशाही के बीच के सम्बन्धों के □ लोक में इसकी चर्चा करें। इसके अलावा, उन तरीकों का भी परीक्षण करें जिससे नौकरशाही की लोकतांत्रिक विश्वसनीयता को मजबूत किया जा सकता है।

The Indian Civil Services were conceptualised in the colonial era. After independence, the services reportedly retained a certain degree of colonial mentality and bureaucratic attitude.

The civil servants are meant to serve in a democracy. However, bureaucracy has been seen to exhibit an attitude antagonistic to the basic principles of democracy.

The office-bound, status-quoist approach, of many civil servants

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after independence has been unpopular in most quarters. Instead of being "servants", many officers have tried to be "masters" - dispensing services as though they were favours to the general public.

Civil Servants must appreciate their mandate to serve the sovereign people. The colonial mindset and haughtiness needs to be dropped and people-centric measures be adopted.

Democratic credentials of bureaucracy can be effectively strengthened in a number of ways -

1. greater transparency at all levels of decision making

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2. accepting enhanced accountability over matters under ones jurisdiction

3. evolving a Code of Conduct for Civil Servants and Citizens Charters

4. enabling legislations such as Right to Information Act.

5. effective institutional mechanisms such as social audits.

6. public grievance redressal systems that are easily accessible and credible.

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11. Digital India programme has the potential to not only transform the citizen service delivery, but also provide the much needed impetus for key social and industrial sectors. Examine.

डिजिटल भारत कार्यक्रम में न केवल नागरिक सेवा-वितरण के रूप को बदलने, बल्कि महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को अतिआवश्यक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने की भी क्षमता है। परीक्षण करें।

Digital India programme aims at bringing the digital world to all citizens across the country. Accessibility of digital services like internet, digital resources, increased awareness and knowledge of digital systems and complete digitisation of public services are the ideas envisaged.

The programme along with e-governance initiatives go a long way to ensure increased access of services and governance benefits to citizens. This would

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go a long ~~with~~ way for effective efficient and accountable service delivery to all citizens.

Not only delivery of services, the programme has potential to bring about a complete overhaul and provide enhanced impetus to social and industrial sectors.

Enhanced access to e-resources and e-kranti would enable entrepreneurial spirit to flourish in the enabling environment. Access to banking and credit facilities would provide the necessary capital. The digital divide and knowledge gaps

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can effectively be bridged to ensure economic well being via increased economic activity.

The enhanced industrial and commercial activity will enable hitherto neglected sections of population to come up. Thus, the traditionally exploitative social institutions of caste are expected to 'loose significance in the changed scenario. Gender empowerment is also resonant in this scenario.

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12. Citizens' participation in governance embodies a shift in the development paradigm from citizens as passive recipients to active participants in the development process. What are the different mechanisms for citizens' participation in the development process? Illustrate.

शासन में नागरिकों की सहभागिता, विकास प्रक्रिया में नागरिकों का निष्क्रिय प्राप्तकर्ता से सक्रिय भागीदार के रूप परिवर्तन,विकास प्रतिमान में बदलाव का प्रतीक हैं। विकास प्रक्रिया में नागरिकों की भागीदारी के लिए अलग-अलग तंत्र क्या हैं? व्याख्या करें।

Participative governance involves citizens as active participants in the development process. The view involves catering to citizens in the manner most efficient and most desirable by them.

Several mechanisms have come into being for citizens participation

1. Decentralized planning

Local bodies and pressure groups to be effectively involved in setting up the plan agenda. Greater flexibility in financial

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resources must be insured and only policy objectives and not programme objectives must be drawn by centre.

2. Social audits:

Audits of social sector schemes by citizen's groups and NGO's as a necessity to instill confidence and obtain valuable feedback.

3. Pressure Groups:

They must be encouraged as they ensure that wide interests are addressed and no one is left ~~out~~ out.

4. Empowering legislations like Right to Information and

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Citizen's Charter.

- The citizens can act to ensure accountability and demand services promised to them.

5. Grievance redressal mechanism

→ ensure confidence of citizens

→ hold official accountable.

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13. Critically comment on some of the important provisions of the proposed Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2014. Do you think imposing hefty penalties on traffic rule violations can ensure road safety? Discuss.

प्रस्तावित सड़क परिवहन और सुरक्षा विधेयक, 2014 के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों पर आलोचनात्क टिप्पणी करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि यातायात नियम उल्लंघन पर भारी दंड सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? चर्चा करें।

In the context of UN driven initiative to ensure road safety and massive public outcry over safety of Indian roads, the Road Safety Bill, 2014 was tabled.

While the bill is certainly a way forward to address issues of safety on road transport, it nowhere is the adequate legislation.

The Bill involves increase in penalties over rule violations as a measure to curb accident

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Deterrance is not the most effective in safety issues. It would ensure rule bound behaviour in the presence of traffic personnel but not in their absence.

A culture of rule-abiding and safety needs to be inculcated. Drivers need to be made responsible for lives on road - only then can voluntary observance of rules be ~~obs~~ seen.

Besides, various institutional mechanisms such as license needs to be overhauled to

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insured qualified and able drivers. Also issues such as overloading by transport companies and bad condition of Indian roads need to be given adequate attention.

A public participation in the process of law formulation to generate viable feedback is needed.

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14. "There is an urgent need to institutionalize social audit for major welfare schemes as a large part of the government's budget is spent on them". What are the benefits of social audit? Citing relevant examples, bring out the loopholes in its implementation. Also, suggest some measures for its improvement.

"प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत रूप देने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि सरकार के बजट का एक बड़ा हिस्सा उन पर खर्च किया जाता है ।" सामाजिक अंकेक्षण के क्या फायदे हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों का हवाला देते हुए इसके क्रियान्वयन में खामियों को उजागर करें। इसके अलावा, इसमें सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ उपाय भी सुझाएं।

Social audit has emerged as an effective mechanism towards citizens participation and ensuring accountable service delivery. The audit by citizens groups and voluntary centre along with local bodies governance entails a number of benefits –

1. it brings about a great degree of accountability on the part of government functionaries
2. instills confidence and faith in people towards democratic

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institutions

3. prevents pilferages and leakages.

4. provides valuable feedback and local level experience of development initiatives.

5. enhances people's say in decision-making.

However, a number of loopholes in the implementation of social audit provisions have also been noticed. Social audit has been part of contemporary legislations such as MNREGA but has been not very effective on account of lack of awareness, denial of information by authorities, corruption and

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collusions between authorities and voluntary sector, lack of reporting mechanisms.

Some measures that can improve the mechanism of social audit are -

→ generating increased awareness about social audit and seeking enhanced participation

→ bringing in Codes of Conduct to ensure information delivery

→ feedback and reporting mechanisms

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15. "Though e-governance has facilitated the collection of taxes it has not provided any control over how the tax money is utilized". In this context, discuss if the problem in India is not of e-governance deficit but of governance deficit.

"हालांकि ई-शासन ने करों के संग्रहण में सुविधा प्रदान की है, लेकिन कर धन का कैसे उपयोग किया जाए, इस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं प्रदान किया है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा करें कि भारत में समस्या e - शासन के अभाव की नहीं बल्कि शासन के अभाव की है।

E-governance has entailed a new form and new mechanism of interaction between Government and citizens. It has improved interaction, facilitated tax collection and to a certain degree improved service delivery. However, the interactions and its benefits have not been altogether complete.

The e-governance initiatives have failed to involve citizens in feedback and consequent

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policy formulation. Rightly the tax collection has become smoother but the utilisation of taxes is neither transparent nor accountable.

The budget of the Government as per constitutional provisions is subject to Parliamentary scrutiny far beyond the understanding of the common taxpayer. If enhanced interaction is desired via e-governance then scrutiny of the common man over spending the public purse or atleast feedback is desirable too

The situation of elusive tax expenditure resonates with a

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governance deficit altogether.

Certain recent initiatives such as mygov.in and Man ki Baat have shown potential to actively engage. However, the scope of the exercise needs to be rapidly expanded to give a say to the taxpayer over spending his money.

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16. The dream of making India a global manufacturing hub in a highly competitive world economy cannot be realized in the absence of a sustainable skill pool. Examine the structural and functional constraints w.r.t. skill development programme in India.

एक उच्च प्रतिस्पर्धी विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत को एक वैश्विक विनिर्माण हब बनाना का सपना एक सधारणय कौशल पूल का अभाव में पूरा नही किया जा सकता है। भारत में कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम का सदर्भ में सरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक बाधाओ का परीक्षण करें ।

The flagship "Make in India" programme of the government sets out to make India a manufacturing hub. However, the same cannot be achieved in the absence of adequate skilled workforce.

In this context, skill development programmes in India are faced with a number of structural and functional constraints

Structural constraints:

1. Industrial Training Institutes
→ have low capacity

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→ only seen as a last resort by youth ; do not ensure job fitness

→ blue collar jobs are not given much social recognition or acceptance.

2. Technical institutions

→ low capacity ; poor quality

→ don't make the workforce sufficiently skilled to work in industries.

→ IITs – high degree of brain drain.

3. Apprenticeship Schemes.

→ used to exploit labour.

→ limits on apprentices to industries (quotas).

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Functional constraints

→ mandate of ITIs needs to be expanded.

→ quotas on apprentices binds industries.

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17. Hithertho, healthcare policy in india has turned a blind eye towards neo-natals. In light of the above statement, examine the constraints faced and the steps taken to tackle the problem of neo-natal mortality in India.
अब तक, नवजातों के प्रति भारतीय स्वास्थ्य नीति की आंखें बंद थीं। उपर्युक्त कथन के प्रकाश में भारत में नवजात मृत्यु की समस्या से निपटने में आने वाली बाधाओं और इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण करें।

Neo-natal mortality rates ~~goals~~ have been ~~has~~ quite high in India as an emerging economy. Healthcare policies have failed to address adequately the issues of neo-natal mortality.

A number of constraints are faced in issues relating to neo-natal deaths. These are -

1. lack of institutional deliveries
2. malnutrition among young mothers; multiple pregnancies leading to mother incapable of handling child.

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3. low birth weight in neo-natals.

4. lack of accessibility to quality healthcare and referral services especially in far-flung areas.

5. inability to tackle even preventable diseases like dyssentry and pneumonia.

A number of interventions have been devised to tackle the issue. These are -

1. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana
2. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
3. Universal Immunization Programme

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Together these schemes aim to ensure institutional deliveries, tackle malnutrition among mothers, ensure cash payments to mothers to enable a healthy diet and rests, ensure immunisation of mother and child to tackle preventable diseases.

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18. The four main priorities for education policy have been Access, Equity, Quality and Governance. New education policies should continue to prioritise these four areas, however, there must be greater emphasis on improving learning outcomes at all levels. Discuss.

शिक्षा नीति के लिए चार मुख्य प्राथमिकताएं-□हुंच, समता, गुणवत्ता और शासन रही हा□ नई शिक्षा नीतियों क□ भी इन चार क्षेत्रों क□ प्राथमिकता देना जारी रखना चाहिए, लेकिन साथ ही, सभी स्तरों □र सीखने के □रिणामों या □ उटकम में सुधार □र अधिक बल हाना चाहिए। चर्चा करें।

The Education Policy in India is built on the 4 pillars of Access, Equity, Quality and Governance.

The policy emphasises access with Right to Free and Compulsory education being the premise. It also aims to ensure inclusiveness and equality of educational opportunities. Along with these quality of education given is accorded equal importance. Further governance in

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an effective manner of educational institutions both public and private aims at ensuring public interests.

While the current policy has served well to enhance literacy levels, the outcomes of learning have not recieved adequate ~~at~~ attention. This aspect has been repeatedly emphesized by various NGO's especially Annual Study of Education Reports by Pratham.

Education is not just meant to enhance ability to read, write and communicate but involves overall development of

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an individual and development of scientific temper in a child. Hence, outcomes of learning and research work at higher education levels needs to be adequately emphasized upon especially in newer policies on education.

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19. Global Hunger Report (2014) pointed out that the challenge to problem of malnutrition not only includes 'hunger' (lack of food) but also 'hidden hunger'. Define hidden hunger. Give suggestions to address these challenges along with policy interventions undertaken by the government in this regard.

ग्लोबल हंगर रिपोर्ट, (2014) ने इस बात की ओर इशारा किया कि कुपोषण की समस्या की चुनौती में न केवल 'भूख' (भोजन का अभाव) शामिल है बल्कि 'प्रच्छन्न भूख' भी शामिल है। प्रच्छन्न भूख को परिभाषित करें। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप के साथ ही इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए सुझाव भी दें।

Malnutrition has been termed as hidden hunger as it involves not calorie requirements but the absence of essential nutrients in a person's diet leading to several health problems.

The absence of essential nutrients leads to various deficiency diseases, poor physical and mental development and obesity.

Challenges in tackling malnutrition.

1. As the hunger is hidden, the

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identification of people suffering from it is difficult

2. Malnutrition in many cases is lifestyle related eg obesity

3. lack of awareness about proper diet

4. lack of resources to purchase sources of proteins and vitamins in the case of poor.

Government interventions

1. Integrated Child Development Scheme. — along with component for adolescent girls - SABLA.
   → provision of nutritious diet under mid-day meals
   → iron folic acid supplements

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to tackle anemia.

2. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

→ diet supplements to mothers

3. National Food Security Act

→ provision of coarse grains

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20. What are the key concerns raised by the recent casualties at sterilization camps in Chhattisgarh? Identify the changes that can be instituted to make the family planning initiatives in India both safe and effective.

छत्तीसगढ़ में नसबंदी शिविरों में हाल ही में हुई दुर्घटनाओं से उठने वाली प्रमुख चिंताएं क्या हैं? उन बदलावों की पहचान करें जिन्हें भारत में परिवार नियोजन की पहल को और सुरक्षित एवं प्रभावी बनाने हेतु संस्थागत रूप दिया जा सकता है।

Recently, the death of women at sterilisation camps in Chhattisgarh has brought to the fore a number of concerns in the population control policy measures driven by the State. These are –

1. the unhygienic conditions in the institutions used for the programme.
2. absence of choice for the poor women in population control measures
3. large number of sterilisations carried out to get hold of

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government promised incentives.

4. lack of healthcare facilities post operational procedures.

5. Changes to be instituted to make family planning initiatives safe and effective –

→ Ensuring choice and awareness

Women need to be made aware of choices in family planning and consensus-driven approach must be followed.

→ Oversight mechanism over sterilisation camps

SC guidelines restricting the number of operations and

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quality of healthcare to be strictly followed

→ Ensuring justice.

- justice to the victims to set an example and ensure faith

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 619)

Name of Candidate	SARNEET BROCA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	4268
Center	Karol Bagh	Date 21/04/15	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. Business groups in colonial India were guided by a pragmatic approach to issues and this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both the government and the Congress. Discuss.

औपनिवेशिक भारत में व्यावसायिक समूह मुद्दों के प्रति व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा निर्देशित होते थे, जिससे इस बात की व्याख्या होती है कि क्यों उन्होंने सरकार और काँग्रेस दोनों से बराबर दूरी की नीति बनाये रखी थी। चर्चा करें।

The business groups in colonial India comprised of only some influencial families like Tatas, Birlas etc. as only these had the capital to start industries

The British policy towards indigenous private industries witnessed gradual shift over 3 phases and hence these families reponded accordingly in a diplomatic and pragmatic manner

Phase I -(1857-1918)

- enterprises dominated by British

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- No policy to promote private players; infact demotivated them.
- Only some Indian industries eg. Iron and Steel - Tata.
- Hence, the industrialists families lobied and used Congress as a forum to seek greater freedom to set up industries.

Phase II (1918 - 1939)

- During World War, British understood the importance of having Indian industries back in India.
- Hence, promoted Indian industries
- consumers industries come up.
- Thus, the Indian industrialists

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accepted the favours and maintained distance with the Congress.

Phase III ~~1930~~ 1939 - onwards.

- entry of MNCs.
- The capitalists (Indian) gave capital and MNCs gave technology
- Hence, the Indian business groups followed a policy of non-involvement in politics
- However, gradually with the Quit India and other mass movements the industrialists understood the gradual change of power in the economy and engaged nominally with the Congress.

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2. "The Maratha state could not become an alternative to Mughal Empire because of its own structure". Examine.
"अपनी संरचना के कारण मराठा राज्य मुगल साम्राज्य का विकल्प नहीं बन सका." परीक्षण कीजिए।

In the era witnessing the decline of the Mughal empire and the sowing of European imperialism, the Marathas were the strongest power in the Indian scenario.

However, the Maratha state failed to become an alternative to the Mughal rule. The reasons for this lie in its innate structure.

The political structure of the Maratha state was ineffective and decandent. Over the years, power had passed on from the centralised ruler/king to

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the kingmakers - the office of the Peshwas.

Gradually, the Peshwa sanctioned power to localised families - like the Holkars, Sindhias, Bhonsle and Gaekwads. These families fought each other for power and failed to unite even in the face of the ~~emo~~ enemy

The Marathas had inherited the revenue model of the Mughals. ~~and~~ Revenue was collected by the various jagirdars and zamindars. This system created multiple power centres, corruption and spelt doom for agricultural productivity.

Failure to modernise in

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terms of military equipment and training meant the Maratha army was gradually no match for Europeans.

Finally, the Marathas by virtue of their conquests had created multiple enemies and virtually no allies. Hence, in the face of British attack on Marathas most powers either sided with British or remained neutral.

Hence, it can be said that the Marathas failed in diplomacy and administrative foresight and thus lost the conquest for Indian subcontinent

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3. 'The difference between moderates and extremists was one of degree rather than of kind'. In light of the above statement discuss the goals and methods of moderates and extremists during the Independence movement.
'नरम दल और गरम दल के बीच उनके स्वभाव/प्रकृति के बजाय तीव्रता का अंतर था।'उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दौरान नरम दल और गरम दल के लक्ष्यों और उन्हें प्राप्त करने की उनकी प्रणालियों की चर्चा करें।

The moderate and extremist sections of the Indian National Congress arrived at the national ~~scen~~ scene at different times and contexts. The difference between the two sections was therefore much more of degree of action than that of kind.

Period of national struggle.

1. The moderates were beginners of the freedom struggle; the founders of the Congress.

Context – urgent need to represent Indian demands to the foreign rulers; need to prevent official backlash.

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goals - to represent Indian demands : share in jobs and civil liberties
- to educate the Indian intelligentsia politically; to ready nationalists for freedom struggle.

Methods - ~~the~~ prayer, petitions and protests → moderate ~~and~~ ~~pr~~ methods prevented backlash.

2. The extremists, on the other hand, arrived at the national ~~scen~~ scenario during anti-partition struggle in Bengal and Swadeshi movement

Context - need to expediate movement, involve masses; clearly petitions were not working.

Goals - to incorporate masses

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into the freedom struggle; to use extra-constitutional means too if needed to win swaraj.

Methods - militant nationalists methods - programme of swadeshi, boycott and national education.

Hence, it can be observed that the difference was of degree of ~~mass~~ action possible in the context of the time and needs.

The moderates and extremists therefore can be seen in context of stages of evolution of national movement that complimented each other in the road to Indian independence.

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4. "A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.
"अन्य देशों के मुस्लिम स्थापत्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न प्रकृति की एक नयी स्थापत्य-कला धीरे-धीरे विकसित हुई जिसमें हिन्दू और मुस्लिम, दोनों शैलियों की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं समाहित थीं"। भारतीय-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला के सन्दर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

The Indo - Islamic architecture of medieval period presents a synthesis of new elements brought ~~by~~ from Central Asia and the traditional practices.

New elements added ~~by~~ from Muslim architecture

1. shift from trabeate to arcuate style.
2. domes, ~~minarets~~ minarets and arches
3. introduction of charbagh style — central monument surrounded by gardens.

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4. elaborate use of water – to cool the surroundings and crate mirror image of monuments
5. calligraphy and arabesque
6. pietra dura – stone inlay in walls.
7. foreshortening technique.

Examples of elements imbibed from local traditions:

1. Provincial styles of architecture like Mandu, Golconda represents a synthesis of Mughal and local traditions.

→ Mandu – naturalistic architecture – jali work and pavillions but hanging balconies too.

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2. local materials came to be used for construction
eg. marble, grey basalt (Gol Gumbaj), red sandstone

3. local innovations used.
→ Bangla roof from Bengal used in Mughal monuments.

Hence, the inter-mixing of local and Mughal traditions created a new architecture that was neither totally ~~indig~~ foreign nor completely indigenous but was truly one of its kind.

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5. Discuss the influence of East India Companies (British, French, Dutch and Portuguese) on the architecture of the Indian subcontinent from mid-17th century onwards.
सत्रहवीं शताब्दी के मध्य से लेकर अब तक भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की वास्तुकला पर ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनियों (ब्रिटिश, फ्रांसीसी, डच और पुर्तगाली) के प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालें।

The architectural styles of the British, French, Dutch and Portuguese along ~~and~~ with local traditions spurred the evolution of modern/contemporary Indian architecture.

Portuguese, French and Dutch influence

→ Indo-Gothic and Indo-Roman styles evolved.

→ particularly evident in the modern Churches in Goa, Pondicherry and Daman and Diu.

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→ characteristics in churches:

- pointed arches.
- beautifully decorated tainted glass used in window
- huge heavy doors and windows

British influence

→ surely, in religious buildings such as Churches and grottos.

→ Much more influencial in official buildings and forts

- egs - Fort William and Fort St George
- Victoria Memorial at Calcutta
- Gateway of India.

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→ Lutyen's Delhi -

- inter-mixing of Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and British architecture
- criticised for lack of coherance, space
- the design derives uniquely from imperial roots and incorporates modernity simultaneously

Hence, it can be said that the colonial powers left quite an architectural footprint on the Indian subcontinent.

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6. The Ghadar Movement not only underestimated the armed and organizational might of the British, but the ideological foundations of their rule as well. It has been argued that they fought in vain. Critically evaluate.
गदर क्रान्ति में न केवल ब्रिटिशों की शस्त्र शक्ति और उनके सांगठनिक बल बल्कि उनके शासन के वैचारिक बुनियाद को कमतर आंका गया। ऐसा तर्क दिया गया है कि गदर क्रांतिकारियों ने व्यर्थ ही ये लड़ाई लड़ी। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

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7. Though the Khilafat movement petered out but the religious emotions which it had articulated continued to persist long after its demise. Discuss.
यद्यपि खिलाफत आन्दोलन धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो गया किन्तु जिन धार्मिक भावनाओं को इसने अभिव्यक्ति दी थी, वे इसकी समाप्ति के बाद लम्बे समय तक बनी रहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।

The Khilafat movement was directed in solidarity with Muslims post World War I. It was a protest against dismemberment of Turkey by Allies and for protection of the Caliphate.

Incorporation of religious emotions in national movement.

The nationalist leaders considered it a good opportunity to bring Muslims in the nationalist fold despite the religious background. Gradually, it became apparent that

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religious emotions failed to take a nationalistic turn.

Paved way for communalism -

The Khilafat movement presented the beginning of communal outlook of politics. It paved way, ~~for~~ though subtly, for entry of Muslim at the national stage for protecting religious interests

Failure to come up with common secular interests

Gradually, the failure to accommodate Muslim masses and progression of militant communal

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ideologies, ~~led~~ gave fire to communalisation of politics. This culminated in Lahore Resolution of 1940 in the demand for Pakistan.

Hence, lack of foresight to prevent divisive politics and separate religion from state affairs lead to partition of Indian subcontinent.

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8. The Ashokan period marked the real beginning of stone architecture in India. Elucidate.
अशोक का युग भारत में पाषाण स्थापत्य कला के वास्तविक आरम्भ का प्रतीक है। इस कथन पर प्रकाश डालें।

The Ashokan rule was a long period of stability, benevolent rule and hence of flourishing art and architecture.

Sculpture and architecture

Court Art

Popular art.
- caves
- sculpture.

Court Art → Pillars
→ Stupas.

Pillars - consisted on monolithic shaft, abacus, lotus or persopolitan bell and capital.
- built with stone
- shining | polished.

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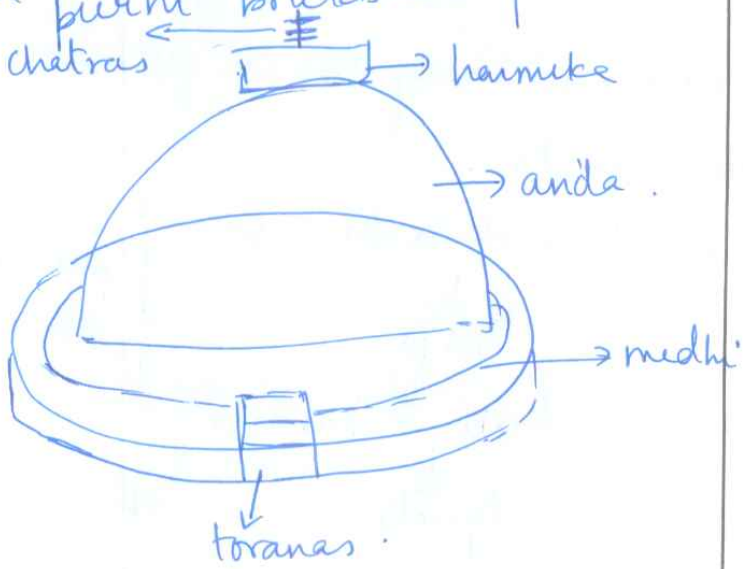
Stupas:

- comprised of the torana, medhi, anda, harmika, chattras.
- built of stone, ~~but~~ unburnt and burnt bricks and plastered.



Popular art:

Sculpture — Beginning of Gandhara and Mathura schools.

- Buddha and Boddhisatva sculptures
- even Brahmanical gods, yakshes yakshis at Mathura.

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- cut from sandstone, both red and grey

Caves

- rock cut caves; both chaityas and viharas.
- Ashokan period beginning of an evolutionary phase culminating in Ajanta.

eg. Lomash rishi cave
↓
Bhaja
↓
Karle & Kanheri
↓
Ajanta.

phases of evolution.

Hence, rock cut architecture began with Ashokan patronage and culminated into extraordinary heritage of India.

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9. "The Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian and European elements". Elucidate.
"मुग़ल चित्रकला भारतीय, फारसी और यूरोपीय तत्वों के समावेश को निरूपित करती है"। स्पष्ट करें।

Indian painting witnessed a Golden phase during the Mughal Era and gradually gave way to multiple provincial styles.

The evolution of Indian paintings in Mughal era is a process of incorporation of various styles Mughal and European while retaining the traditional Indian features

Chronological evolution and assimilation

1. Babur and Humayun —
- short rules
- brought in Persian artists to courts - Hence, introduction of

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Persian styles.

2. Akbar
- patronised both Persian and Indian artists
- set up karkhanas or workshops for art
- themes - battle and hunting scenes, court scenes, some Indian themes.
- 2 kinds - Hamzanama and Tutinama.
- mostly miniature paintings.

~~3. Jahangir~~

3. Jahangir
- most prosperous period.
- painting reached its peak.
- some European influence too.
- portrait painting flourished.

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4. Shah Jahan - - somewhat artificial
- elaborate use of gold and bright colours.
- decline started.

5. Aurangzeb. - disliked arts.
Hence, the artists migrated to provinces.
⇒ Rajasthani and Pahari schools
- Indian themes - mythology
- But Mughal and European influence.

Hence, the art of painting in India came to be a unique assimilation of various styles.

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10. Sarnath, is perhaps one of the most celebrated pilgrimage sites in India. In this context, analyse the historical and cultural significance of Sarnath in the tradition of India.
सारनाथ, संभवतः, भारत में सर्वाधिक सुप्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थलों में से एक है। इस सन्दर्भ में, भारतीय परम्परा में सारनाथ के ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व का विश्लेषण करें।

Sarnath is a site on UNESCO World Heritage list and one of most important pilgrimage centres for Buddhists worldwide.

Historical significance -

- After enlightenment, Buddha delivered his first sermon (teaching) at Sarnath.
- Hence, the site has extreme significance in religious history of Buddhism.

Cultural Significance -

- Sarnath is home to Sarnath

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School of ~~archite~~ art

- unique elements include plain translucent drapery over sculpture and undecorated halo surrounding by ring of carving
- various images of Buddha and Boddhisatvas

→ Sarnath Lion Capital.

- The Lion Capital over a pillar at Sarnath has been adopted as the National Emblem of India
- It comprises of 4 majestic lions standing back to back on a circular ~~drum~~ drum abacus.

The abacus has sculptures of horse, lion, bull

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and elephant in motion

→ It represents the dharma-chakra parivartana - first Sermon.

⇒ Stupas

- being ~~the~~ a Buddhist centre a number of Stupas add to the cultural significance.

Hence, Sarnath has unique significance in the making of Indian history and culture.

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11. The foreign policy of the colonial government in India was directed towards protecting the larger British Imperialist interests. Analyse.
भारत की औपनिवेशिक सरकार की विदेश नीति का उद्देश्य ब्रिटिश शासन के वृहत्तर साम्राज्यवादी हितों की रक्षा करना था। विश्लेषण करें।

The British foreign policy aimed at maintenance of its prized Indian empire and conquests to expand its influence as well as 'create buffer zones.

Lytton's Afghan adventure.

Afghanistan was seen as a buffer zone against Russian empire. Hence, repeated efforts made to annex it and eventually install a friendly ruler in Afghanistan.

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World wars and promises :

The world wars were fought to protect imperialist territories but promises of freedom and self-determination were resounded to get cooperation of colonies.

But with victory in war the promises were withdrawn and a double sided policy adopted towards colonies.

Burma and other nations in Indian subcontinent

→ attempts to annex to advance

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colonial interests

Hence, the British as colonists were clearly governed by selfish colonial interests in framing India's foreign policy in imperial era

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12. The Treaty of Bassein proved to be a watershed event in the history of British supremacy in India. Explain.
बसीन की संधि भारत में ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना सिद्ध हुई । व्याख्या करें।

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13. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 not only laid the foundation of Gandhian techniques of protest but also used other innovative methods. Elaborate.
1905 के स्वदेशी आन्दोलन ने न सिर्फ विरोध के गांधीवादी तरीके की नींव रखी बल्कि इसने अन्य नवीन विधियों का भी प्रयोग किया। विस्तार से समझाएं।

The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 was launched against forceful partition of Bengal along linguistic and religious lines.

The movement marks a beginning for use of Gandhian techniques.

→ · emphasis on swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods.
- popularisation of khadi
- indigenous industries for consumer goods.
- boycott of foreign cloth, salt and liquor.

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- picketing of shops selling foreign products.

→ unique emphasis on self-reliance

- programme for promotion of national education.
- beliefs of atmashakti.

→ non-violent peaceful protests

However, the Swadeshi movement involved certain new and innovative ideas too in the course of protest.

→ unique show of Hindu-Muslim solidarity

- tying of rakhi on wrists

→ show of nationalism

- singing of Bande Matram.

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→ Spawning of samitis or volunteer corps.
- to educate masses with plays, lectures etc.
- social work.

→ involvment of women and students in protests

Hence, the Swadeshi movment can be said to be the beginning of mass freedom struggle with the masses bringing unique forms of political participation into the nationalist fold.

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14. "Pali and Prakrit literature played an important role in ancient India". Explain.
"पाली और प्राकृत साहित्य ने प्राचीन भारत में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।" व्याख्या करें।

Pali and Prakrit ~~have~~ came to be known as the languages of the masses as opposed to Sanskrit dominated by Brahmans.

Mauryan emperors especially Ashoke emphesized used of Prakrits like Pali in his eddicts and also propogated translation of scriptures in these languges for the purpose of public education.

The Buddhist literature has been developed predominantly

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in Pali

eg. 3 pitakas – Sutta Pitaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka.

Jataka stories – giving events in the life of Buddha and Boddhisatvas.

Gradually, the Prakrits paved way to the Apabhrambhas which evolved into the modern Indian regional languages.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Elaborate on the role of Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay, a socialist, feminist and a critical sympathiser of the Indian national movement.
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की एक समाजवादी, नारीवादी और महत्वपूर्ण समर्थक कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय की भूमिका पर सविस्तार चर्चा करें।

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16. "The Mathura school was primarily a centre of indigenous art, though it later came under the influence of the Gandhara art." Comment.
"यद्यपि बाद में मथुरा कला केंद्र पर गंधार कला का प्रभाव भी पड़ा, लेकिन यह मुख्य रूप से स्वदेशी कला का केंद्र था।" टिप्पणी करें।

The Mathura school of Art evolved in the later Maurya and post Maurya phases.

Mathura was patronised as a centre of indegenous art. The themes included yakshas, yakshis, nagas and nagis, Brahmanical Gods and some Buddha sculptures in the earlier phases.

materials and sculptural features

The materials included locally available red sandstone with sparse use of granite and marble.

Sculptural features—

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- voluminous bodies
- protruding cheeks and belly
- shining surfaces.
- less-masculine features
- smiling Buddha.
- kings sculptured too - Kanishka's statue

Later incorporations of Gandhara art

Mathura artists gradually incorporated Gandhara themes and sculptural postures bringing about some assimilation of Graeco-Roman with indegenous.

The most vivid incorporation is that of the Halo - a Gandhara invention.

The artists also started experi-

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menting with new standing postures of Buddha. Gradually, new materials came to be used though sparingly.

Hence, Mathura was primarily about indigenous art and later assimilated ~~and~~ as well as contributed to Gandhara art.

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17. The Gupta period is termed as the Golden age of Indian art and culture. What developments took place during this period in the field of literature, art and architecture?
गुप्त काल को भारतीय कला और संस्कृति का स्वर्ण युग कहा जाता है। साहित्य, कला और स्थापत्य के क्षेत्र में इस अवधि में क्या विकास हुआ?

The Gupta period is a long period of political stability, flourishing Indian economy and hence a golden period for Indian art and culture.

Architecture and Sculpture under Gupta patronage.

Temples-
— beginning of Nagara style.
→ simple square ground plan
→ not necessary boundary walls
→ gradual evolution of panchyatana style
→ parts of temple - mandapa, partition,

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garbhagriha, shikhara, amalaka.

- eg. Shiva Temple (Bhumara), Parvati Temple (Nachna), Dasavatar Temple (Deogarh)

Contemporary dynasties

Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta Caves

→ unique paintings - murals.

→ exceptional sculptural features
- Ravanki khai, Kailashnath Temple.

→ paintings of Padmapani and Vajrapani at Ajanta.

→ themes - Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical.
- Hence, stylistic eclecticism present

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Literature and Sciences

- Spawning of Sanskrit literature; apabhramshes and prakrits developed too.
- phase of writing plays and secular stories begins
  - eg. Abhigyana shakuntalam by and Meghadutta (Kalidesa).
- historical writing too.
- writing in astronomy, mathematics, medicines.

Therefore, Gupta period contributed immensely to the making of Indian art and cultural heritage.

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18. "The introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in the life of Indian people." In this context discuss the contribution of press in the Indian national movement.
"भारत में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आना, भारतीयों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी महत्व की घटना थी।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

The printing press acted the light bearer of the national movement. It performed the vital task of educating the masses, spreading revolutionary ideas among the youth and drawing them into the freedom struggle.

Starting right from Dadabhai Naoroji's publication on Drain of wealth and Gokhale's budget speeches being covered by newspapers, the masses got

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educated of the economic critique of colonialism.

Finally with the evolution of mass national struggle, the Nationalist leaders extensively used ~~A~~ press and newspapers to propogate ideas.

eg - Tilak - Kesari and Mahratta

Annie Besant - New India & Commonweal.

Further, Gandhiji used newspapers to propogate anti-untouchability ideas. eg. Harijan

Besides, the revolutionaries in India and abroad actively

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used newspapers to propogate ideas of nationalism, struggle for freedom and unity among youth eg. Ghadar.

Hence, the press played an extremely crucial role in bringing about mass social awareness in a predominantly illiterate country successfully.

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19. Indian Dancing has changed little with the centuries, and till date the art form is practiced according to the rules of the Bharata Natyasastra. Discuss.
शताब्दियों बाद भी भारतीय नृत्य-कला में कदाचित ही कोई परिवर्तन आया है और आज भी कला के इस रूप का अभ्यास भरत के नाट्यशास्त्र के नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें।

Bharata's Natyashastra is a unique treatise in music, dance and drama. It has inspired the performing arts in India to a great extent with most classical art forms drawing heavily from it.

Indian classical dance forms though geographically and chronologically distributed draw heavily from Natyashastra. The rules prescribed in the Natyashastra on entry, salutation

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lighting of lamps and exit are used in all 6 classical dance forms.

Further, a close observance shows that most themes of classical dance forms are Brahmanical or more specifically Vaishnavite or Shaivite in nature. The love of Radhe-Krishna and Krishna's pranks are popular themes.

The dresses and roles of characters in the dance and the music that supplements the dance in most dance

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forms can be traced to the Natyashastra.

Surely, the classical dance forms have innovated and evolved ~~by~~ but the roots to the original treatise are evident.

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20. 'The emergence of new social classes during British India was a direct consequence of the establishment of new socio-economic and political system'. Discuss.
'ब्रिटिश भारत में समाज के नए वर्गों का उदय एक नयी सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रणाली की स्थापना का प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम था।' चर्चा करें।

The British conquest of India replaced the prevailing socio-economic and political order completely with institutions meant to maximise benefits for the conquerors. Hence, social classes attached to ~~the~~ traditional institutions vanished and new ones with contemporary relevance came by.

Changes in socio-economic system and consequences

1. Change in revenue collection system

- Permanent settlement - brought-

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about the new zamindar class as an exploiter of peasants and ally of the British; also money lenders emerged as capital was needed to pay rents

2. transformation of ~~colon~~ India from agricultural economy to a colonial economy.

→ brought forward plantations and hence indentured labour

3. Decline of indegenous industry

→ the artisans and traders vanished

→ occupational shift to agriculture

4. setting up of some industries

→ under British control.

→ so worker class.

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Political changes -

· British paramountcy

→ Hence, the earlier ruling class and nobles lost significance.

→ lack of patronage ~~of~~ to arts and literatures — decline of artists and sculptors.

Thus, overall the British conquest brought about a class reorganisation of the Indian subcontinent.